the same purpose.

It is apparent that valuable improvements

ton, was but \$34.857.12; and, while the ter-ritorial act provided that county property should not be taxed for the improvement

of public spaces within the said cities, yet the whole debt then existing, together with

that which was thereafter incurred.

amounting, in all to about \$23,000,000, was funded into the District of Columbia bonds,

so that the county of Washington became obligated for its pro rata share of the entire municipal debt of the said cities, and this debt is today a charge upon all the

property in the county, although that part of the District receives but a small share of the benefits arising from the said indebted-ness.

The Whole District.

It is a fact worthy of further considera-

tion in this connection, that the seat of

government of the United States is not simply Washington, but the District of Co-

lumbia, as appears from the act of July

16, 1790 (U. S. Stat. at L., vol 1, p. 130), sec-

tion 6: "And be it further enacted, that, on the first Monday in December, in the year 1800, the seat of government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the District and place

Besides, the suburbs and the city so far

constitute but one community, that the health and well being of the suburbs can-

not be ignored without injury to that part of the District known as the old cities of

Washington and Georgetown.

It would seem, therefore, that the street extension plan and the system of sewage disposal are necessary and essential parts of one and the same great system and should so hand to have

In all ages the glory and power of a nation have been exemplified to the world by the beauty of architecture, the grandeur of the buildings, the magnificence of the temples of its chief city, the capital.

The beauty of form and architecture and the art and glory of adomestic the late.

the art and glory of adornment of the latest addition to our great public buildings, attest the wisdom of the men in both houses of Congress who supervised its plans and erection, and are evidence of their desire and intention to give the people of the United States a building which shell

of the United States a building which shall

be at once an education and an inspiration be at once an education for all time.

Is it too much to hope that, ere long, we may see it complemented by another temple, which shall in its majesty and perfections and perfections of the state of t

tion fitly represent the dignity and respec-

which every loyal citizen must feel for the highest tribunal of justice, which it will be designed to hold?

public, fortunately resident in this, its beautiful capital city, let us go forward in

every movement looking toward the health and prosperity of its citizens, the beauty and adornment of its parks and avenues, the protection of its public buildings, with such unselfish purpose and evident interest

such unselfish purpose and evident interest

in the public welfare that we shall so com

mend ourselves and our undertakings to the people's representatives in Congress, as to find favor with them, and thus united in our efforts, we shall succeed in making Washington in every sense typical and worthy of the highest citizenship of the

Suess as a Financial Authority.

The cablegram in this morning's papers

brings the opinion of Prof. Suess of Vien-

na, said to be "the greatest of European

authorities on currency questions," on the

results that are to follow the election of

Mr. McKinley. Prof. Suess is professor

of geology in the University of Vienna, and

the author of two volumes, entitled, "Die

Lukunft des Goldes" and "Die Lukunft des

Silbers"—the "Future of Gold" and the "Future of Silver." The latter work was "Future of Silver." The latter work obtained by the Senate committee

finance and translated by Mr. Robert Stein of the United States geological survey and

was "published by the permission of the

author and by direction of the committee on finance of the Senate of the United

States," as "Senate Mis. Doc. No. '95, 53d Cong., 1st sess.," and again in the volume of "Coinage of laws."

Prof. Suess is an avowed silver mone

metallist for all nations, and opposed to bimetallism, international or independent.

In his volume the "Future of Gold," published in 1877, he "tried to show that from geologic indications we must expect in the future a scarcity of gold and an abundance of silver, and that the extension of

the gold standard to all civilized states i

covery of the South Africa gold fields in

In his volume, the "Future of Silver," i

tem of metallic coinage continues to exis

(and I see as yet no practicable substitute

silver will become the standard metal of the earth." That conclusion seems to have

received a decided set-back by the result of the "Bryan agitation."

that there would be a failure of the gold supply, was made apparent by the discov-

ery of new fields of extraordinary rich

ness, and his whole argument in favor of silver, resting on his "geologic indication" of a failure of gold, came down with a

the cablegram indorsement that Prof.

Suess is "the greatest of European au-thorities on the currency question." Those who desire to examine for themselves the

among European authorities, will find in Sen. Mis Poc. No. 95, 53d Cong., 1st sess.,

ample opportunity of investigation, N. T.

Age Did Not Prevent.

The recent election was remarkable for

the number of men who thought they were

too old to venture away from home, but

who were induced to go to the polls by the

exigencies of the situation. An interesting

story of such an incident has just reached

here from New Galilee, Pa. Mr. James Wilson, formerly a well-known resident of

gates to the convention in Pittal

claims of pre-eminence for Prof.

The inaccuracy of his chief postulate

"assuming the sys

impossible." That was exploded by the

is his conclusion that

1883.

world's foremost nation

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

mend ourselves and our undertakings to th

As humble citizens of our gracious

should go hand in hand.

aforesaid.'

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trade.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING URGED

Many Matters of Local Interest Touched On.

BUILDING MANUFACTORIES

The annual report of President Woodward of the board of trade, rendered at the meeting last night, was as follows: The annual meeting of the Washington board of trade brings us together again to

listen to a report of the work done for the year 1895-'06. While we think we have accomplished some important things, we regret that we are not able to congratulate arselves on the accomplishment of many things laid out for the past year's work.

The depression existing in nearly all sections of our country has been feit here, in no small degree, for the past three years by the business interests of the District, and has also had its effect in the halls of Congress upon all legislation, not only pertaining to District interests, but to all the

The Treasurer's Report.

Our receipts for the year, from all sources, have been......\$4,281.96 Our expenditures for all purposes

Leaving a balance on hand of This even has not been accomplished without the strictest economy and best management on the part of our secretary, Mr. J. B. Wight, who so fitty represents us at the board of the complex of the comple at the board of trade rooms.

Executive Committee.

The only subject requiring special attention in the report of this committee was the question of the advisability of holding an interstate and international exposition in the city of Washington in 1900. After due consideration, the conclusion was communicated to the board of directors that, in the judgment of the committee, said ex-position would not be feasible for reasons set forth in the committee's report.

Question of Bridges.

The only change during the year in the condition of the proposed legislation, with respect to the Memorial bridge across the Potomac river, is a favorable report from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, submitted to the House January 30, 1895, on House bill 8232, "To provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac river." The committee irges that united action be taken to secure passage of this bill.

The prospect of securing a bridge across Rock creek on Massachusetts avenue extended is stated as good, as it is understood the District Commissioners will recommend, in their annual report, the construction of such a bridge.

Commerce and Manufactures. This committee held several meetings dur-

ing the year, at which were considered communications from parties in other states seeking information as to sites for manufacturing establishments in the District and inducements for the location here of such establishments, together with the subject of increasing such inducements. It is shown that, owing to the peculiar political status of the District of Columbia, inducements to manufacturers to locate their plants here, in the way of freedom from or reduction of taxation for a term of years, cannot be offered in this District. It is the opinion of the committee that, in spite of the disadvantages referred to for the location of manufactures here, there are certain advantages in the District to offset them: 1. A large and constantly increasing number of unemployed men and women, willing, and competent to weak in women willing and competent to work in manufacturing establishments. 2. A numpecunarly eligible sites for factories: available water power and cheap steam power; fine facilities for transportation of coal, raw materials and finished products, by both rail and water. 3. A cosmopolitan population, whose patronage for manufac-tured products means much for their wide

both in this country and abroad.

The committee closes its report by briefly entioning the principal classes of manufacturing plants now located in the trict, stating plants how located in the Dis-trict, stating at the same time that there is abundant room for many others, and ex-pressing the belief that a wise and broad-spirited public policy dictates that the board of trade should use its best efforts to promote the development and location in this city and in adjoining sections of and Virginia of such manufactures as will flourish in successful compe tition with other localities, which, at the same time, will not tend to injure the national capital by affecting harmfully grandeur and beauty or the welfare of its inhabitants.

distribution in the markets of the world.

Membership.

The membership committee have been unusually diligent, and have succeeded in adding thirty new members to the board. and thirty have resigned removed or died, leaving the membership at 487-the same as last year. We regret to report the loss by death of the following mem bers: G. B. Bryan, John F. Chamberlin, Maj. H. L. Cranford, Francis R. Fava, Jr., Joseph C. McKibben, William Webb and William H. West.

Parks and Reservations.

The committee note with gratification that in each and every case involving the question as to the title to certain land in litigation, part of which was included in the reclaimed "Potomac flats," the decision was in favor of the United States. Persistent effort was made to have the reclaimed flats set apart for a national park, but a provision for this purpose was unfortunately stricken out of the District appropriation bill. The recommendation appropriation bill. The recommendation is submitted that everything possible be done at the approaching session, or sessions, to secure the requisite appropriation necessary to effect this much needed improvement as soon as practicable.

The attention of the board of trade is in-

rited to the fact that the Commissioners of the District have asked for an appro-priation of \$10,000 for the improvements of the roads and driveways of Rock Creek Park, and that the influence of the board is desired to assist in bringing about this and other improvements needed in that reservation.

A recon mendation is also made to the effect that as soon as the state of the national finances will permit an appropria-tion be asked for the purchase of the six-teen acres of land immediately adjoining Oak Hill cemetery on the west, for use as a public park, more especially for the citizens of Georgetown and all the western portion of the city.

Public Health.

This committee renews its recommenda tion of last year, except so far as relates to the enactment of a law to regulate the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia and the obtainment of charters under the general incorporation law autherizing medical schools and societies to lisue diplomas and licenses to practice medicine in this District, as such exceptions have already been covered by ac of Congress.
Attention is invited to the preambles and

resolutions reported from this committee, unanimously adopted by the board of trade at a meeting held February 25, 1896, relating to the subject of public health and sanitation and certain effective means for the promotion thereof. The fact is referred to that one of the foregoing resolutions was carried in practical effect by the act Congress entitled "An act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia." approved May 19, 1896, so that said resolution requires no further attention from the heard.

The extension of the system of sewerage and completion and purification of the sup-ply of drinking water demand imperative immediate attention.

proper efforts on the part of the officers and committees of the board of trade would accomplish satisfactory progress to-

DISTRICT'S NEEDS ward the completion of the system of sewerage d.sposal and of the extension and purification of the water supply.

Public Library.

The committee on public library report gratifying progress, having secured the initiatory legislation to establish and maintain a free public library in the city of

Washington In accordance with this, the Commissioners have appointed a board of nine trustees, and included in their estimate for the District appropriation bill the modest appropriation of \$8,300 for the maintenance of a public library as an adjunct of the

or a public horary as an adjunct of the public schools.

We urge all members of the board of trade to give this project their hearty support by gift of money or contributions of books, so that Congress may be encouraged to do great things for us in the future.

They wish the continued support of the They wish the continued support of the board of trade in securing additions to the three classes of subscriptions, and sustaining the Commissioners and the library trustees in their efforts to secure liberal appro-priations of money and books. By united efforts there is now good prospect that Washington may at last have a public li-brary worthy of the national capital.

Public Schools.

The committee on public schools make a most interesting report, and, after personal examination, commend highly the general good character of the school buildings and their appointments, speak in praise of the evident interest in their work by the teachers, and make special mention of the pro-gress made by both boys and girls in industrial education, with the few hours each week devoted to it, and with the limited facilities at command, and close by sug-gesting that money could not be spent to better advantage than by erecting a building specially devoted to the higher grades of industrial education.

This committee suggested the celebration

of Washington's birthday in the public schools. The plan was heartily indorsed by the superintendent, and a plan was formulated and carried into effect, which embraced exercises of a patriotic character in the principal public school buildings, singing of patriotic songs and an address in each school by some distinguished either in each school by some distinguished citizen, either of the city of Washington or from Congress. The exercises were greatly appreciated by the schoolsr of the public schools, were favorably commented on by the press and we have been urged to continue the celebration on each succeedcontinue the celebration on each succeed-ing anniversary of the birthday of our il-lustrious first President and foremost citi-

Committee on Railroads.

The committee on railroads report that, after several interviews with the railroad engineers and the Commissioners, they found that the whole matter seemed to hinge on the depth of the cut between 6th street and the tunnel, the railroad company declining to go below ten feet below datum at Delaware avenue, which would bring the roadbed just on top of the present arch of the sewer near South Capitol street. The Engineer Commissioner, after careful consideration of the subject, was unable to agree to this line of grade, and holds that if the railroad company deems it impracticable to decress their tracks to the depth of four feet above the designated datum, no other solution of the problem remains than for the company o adopt the system of track elevation within the city limits.

In regard to the Baltimore and Ohio rallroad, they report that the text of their road, they report that the text of their conference and discussion has been the Senate bill, which provides for two viaduets for bringing their tracks into the city. The committee, the District Commissioners and the Northeast Association all unite in opposing this, and believe one track or viaduet is amply sufficient, and here the matter rests at present

here the matter rests at present. We regret the disagreement between the Pennsylvania railroad and the District of Columbia Commissioners and board of trade committee on the question as to elevation or dépression of the tracks in South Washington. If the Commissioners are correct in their claim that it would be fatal to the future welfare of the city to consent to a settlement of the question by a partial depression, as it would seem they are; and if on the other hand a serious injustice would seem to done the railroad company by comp lone the railroad company ing them to go to an unreasonable pense to elevate the tracks, it would seem to be just that a part of the expense should be borne by the District, in view of the great benefits to be derived. This course has been followed in Philadelphia and Buffalo, and would undoubtedly prove of great value to Washington.

Public Buildings.

The time has now arrived, in the judgment of the committee, when the board of trade should co-operate with the people of the District in general, to secure an appropriation for the erection of a building on Judiciary Square for the accommodation of the courts of the District, and of all mu-nicipal offices. It is thought that in the near future an appropriation can be obtained with which to begin the erection of the new building.

Attention is called to the fact that both

the courts and the municipal offices are new badly located. A comparison made with ten other great cities of the country shows that in such cities the federal courts are in buildings costing from more than one million to about nine million dollars each. In other leading cities the cost of buildings for municipal purposes alone ranges from nearly one and a half million

to fourteen million dollars each.

The committee is unanimous in the opinion that the site now occupied by the City Hall, or Judiciary Square, should be se-fected for the proposed building, or in reality for two separate alighting build-ings, to constitute, architecturally, one building, one part for the courts and the other for the municipality, the total cost thereof not to exceed two and a half mil-lion dollars. The site mentioned is believed by the committee to be the choice of people of the District.

Is believed that this estimate of the

cost of the new building cannot be regarded as excessive in view of the great importance to the national capital that the home of its municipal government should be in all respects suitable for the purpose. The recommendation is submitted that the board of trade heartily approve the estimate made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1808, of \$190,000 for the purpose of beginning the erection of a new municipal building and court house, and cooperate with them to the end that said amount may be appropriated by Congress.

River and Harbor Improvement.

The committee makes special reference to a trip taken by its members and their guests, early in March last, up the Anacostia river, the members of the committees on rivers and harbors of the House and of the commerce of the Senate, the United States engineers and the District Commissioners, as a result of which the members of both of the congressional committees as well as the engineers agreed that on account of both the public health and ommerce the improvement of that river is a matter of immediate necessity. The fact is regretted that the chief of engineers failed to recommend an appropriation for

The appropriation made by Congress at its last session for the general improve-ment of our harbor was \$100,000. No dredging was done during the fiscal year and probably no contracts will be let until some time during the winter. Up to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 32,645 linear feet, or more than six miles of sea wall, had been completed

The committee renews its recommenda-tion that vigorous efforts should be made to secure an appropriation for the Anacos tia river from the Navy Yard bridge Giesboro' Point sufficiently large to bring it up and into the general improvement pro-ject. It is recommended further that all that part of the Anacostia river lying east and north of the navy yard be placed with-in the jurisdiction of a special committee to the end that an adequate appropriation may be secured for its improvement as a sanitary measure.

Sewerage.

In the early part of January, 1896, the subject of the necessity for an adequate system of sewerage disposal was considered with great care. Shortly afterward a special committee was appointed to consider the subject recommended, that the so-called sewer bond bill be amended so as to provide for sewerage disposal, and prepared and had introduced into both houses of Congress a new bill, authorizing the issue of 3 per cent fifty-year bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000 for that purpose, which amount of \$2,500,000 for that purpose, which met with general favor, and was to be aggressively supported, but was abandoned for that session of Congress in the hopes that the subject of street extension would be definitely settled before the commence-ment of the next session. The futility of attempting the completion of the system of sewerage disposal recommended by the board of sanitary engineers is shown by

FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I donate to the free public library and reading room of the District of Columbia.....volumes now at No.......St.......Washington, which I will send to the library rooms whenever notified or which may

be called for at any time by an agent of the public library. I subscribe \$..... for the purchase of books for the free public library and reading room.

Cut out, fill up and mail to

T. W. NOYES, or S. W. WOODWARD, President Library Trustees, Chairman Com. on Donations, Star Office. Library Trustees,

11th and F, City.

annual appropriations, in the opinion of ton is also making a large expenditure for the committee, by the fact that the entire appropriation for this purpose for the past seven years has been but \$375,000, while the construction of the entire system will require \$3.598,003.20, and, at the above rate.

a period of sixty years.

The committee notes the fact that the condition of the water front is constantly-becoming worse and earnestly renews its recommendation of 1895, that the board of trade use its best endeavors to have passed during the coming session of Congress a bill authorizing the issue of low rate interest bonds in the amount required for the construction of the system of sewerage disposal recommended by the board of sanitary engineers and for the building of the necessary trunk sewers in the District of Columbia.

Streets and Avenues.

The hope is expressed that Congress will enact such legislation as will render operative the street extension act law, and, in the judgment of the committee, the influence of the board of trade should be exerted toward obtaining such legislation. The statement is made that the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for paving, grading and repairing streets are being expended by the District Commissioners with beneficial results. Transportation.

This committee reports that there has

been no occasion during the year for the agitation or investigation of any matters coming within the scope of its province. The year has been one of depression in trade, from which the railroads have suffered especially, so that no improvements have been made in the terminal facilities of the roads entering the District, and no of the roads entering the District, and no positive action has been taken looking toward the erection of the Baltimore and Ohio viaduct or the abolition of the crossing at grade of the Pennsylvania railroad. The committee expresses hopes that in the near future, under more prosperous conditions, some recognition of the rights of the community may be secured in this respect, and material improvement affected.

Water Sanaly

The efforts made last spring to secure

the passage of Senate joint resolution No. 84, then pending, for the completion of our water supply, are briefly referred to and the failure thereof at that time is briefly set forth. Attention is again directed to the imperative necessity for this or corresponding legislation at the earliest or corresponding legislation at the earliest possible date. The committee submits as a part of its present report the special report unanimously adopted by the board of trade on March 17 last, in which was urged the speedy passage of the joint resolution to which reference has just been made.

Philadelphia Museums. The city of Philadelphia has established

what is known as the Philadelphia museums, in which it is proposed to have an exhibit of all such goods as are manufactured in foreign countries, which will decidedly aid the manufacturer in this country in knowing what he has to compete with in foreign markets. It is in-ended simply to be an exhibit, not for the purpose of sale, or of advertising in any way, but to gather at one place, where they can be seen by any visitor, an exhibit of all such articles as are manufactured in foreign countries. It has been thought best by those in charge of this interesting enterprise to invite into its advisory board, members of the principal chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the country. Our board has been honored with such an invitation and the directors have appointed as representatives president of our board and Mr. Charles J. Bell.

Appeal for United Action.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade and Citizens of Washington. A great and heavy responsibility rests

upon us. It is evident from the reports of our committees, which we commend to your careful perusal when they are presented to you in printed form, that there is great need of earnest, united effort on our part to accomplish much-needed ends. We mention a few, not all:

We need a new municipal building. need an appropriation to improve the Ana-costia river; to deepen the channel; to costia river; to deepen the channel; to take care of the sewage entering the Potomac therefrom and daily threatening the health and well-being of the inhabitants of East Washington.

The very large movement of industrial and manufacturing interests in all sections of the country, which have been started in the last few days, gives promise of a revival of business such as we have not seen for four years. There can be no revival of business interest throughout the country without it being reflected in all the governmental and private business interests of the city of Washington.

While Washington is not, and, perhaps, can never be, a great commercial city, and is not, therefore, dependent upon strictly commercial or manufacturing interests. other cities, we are still a city of near-three hundred thousand people, and the business interests which are necessary to the proper care of the demands of even this number of people are not small. As a rule, members of Congress are willing to listen to the reasonable requests of citizens of Washington for appropriations, of which we pay our full proportion. Washington is their city as well as ours,

and they are equally interested with us in making it the representative city of the western republic; designed and planned by Washington on a scale of grandeur, which should be fitting the dignity and glory of that great republic which his prophetic eye perhaps alone saw, the city today leaves nothing to be desired in its general plan, which could make it more truly a capital city of the great nation of seventy million people. As the Speaker of the House said to a committee of the board of trade last session: "Your streets and ave-nues are 90 to 100 feet wide, respectively, not because that width is necessary in any sense to your business interests, but because they are the streets and avenues of a great capital, and are necessary to give dignity and character to our beautiful cap-ital, and the other great buildings already built and to be erected in the future, to supply the ever-increasing demands of the

business of the nation. Our parks and park spaces number 301, covering an area of 405 acres, not necessary perhaps for the health of the peosary perhaps for the health of the peo-ple, but because they add to the beauty of the capital city and offer spaces for adorn-ment, which are utilized by a grateful peo-ple in memorializing, in bronze and stone, the virtues and talents of those who have helped to make its fame, who have de-fended its honor and must forever live in

the hearts of its citizens.

It only remains for us to see to it that our streets and avenues are extended on the lines originally drawn, and the right of way secured now, while the cost is comparatively small. Hand in hand with the street extension plan should go the plan for the proper sewerage of these

suburbs. The laws of health and sanitation are now such a part of the science of munici-pal government that any expenditure is considered a wise one if thereby the health and comfort of the people are subserved. The city of Chicago is spending \$40,000,000 on her system of sewage. The city of Bos-

MANY AFTER OFFICE

Those Who Are Mentioned for Federal Positions in Maryland.

Minor Places Now Protected by the Civil Service Law-Mudd Out for the Senatorship.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md.. November 9, 1896. Although the excitement incident to the election itself, and the disturbance created by the enthusiasm of the local silverites at the later reports, which seemed to render McKinley's victory doubtful, have scarcely subsided, speculation is already well under way as to who will fill the federal offices, and numbers of republicans have announced their willingness to serve their country in any capacity whatsoever.

The local headquarters have been crowded continuously since election day by party workers of all degrees of prominence, both white and black, who are anxious to learn what prospect there is of their "being looked after" by Mr. Wellington and the six Congressmen-elect. Mr. Wellington is rest-ing at his home in Cumberland, and is for the time being, at least, out of the reach of local office seekers, but the gentlemen who will represent Maryland in the House of Representatives are more accessible their lives are being made a veritable burden.

Civil Service Bars Many.

It is apparent that valuable improvements have been made cutside of the limits of the old city of Washington during the past summer, and in the midst of the general depressions great improvements have been made in all the suburbs about Washington, and especially upon Columbia Heights, where long rows of valuable buildings have been erected, adding largely to the taxable property of the District.

Aside from general considerations tending to this improvement, there may be mentioned the fact that prior to the adoption by Congress of the territorial form of govern-The majority of the ward workers, who have heretofore neglected to inform themselves as to the broad extension of the classified service by President Cleveland have found it out within the last two days, and are in many instances highly indignant to learn that all the minor offices in the cus-Congress of the territorial form of government in 1871 the total debt of Washington and Georgetown was \$5,084,770.16, while the debt of that part of the District outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, known as the county of Washington was but \$21,857.12, and while the territory. tom house, post office and other federal de-partments are practically out of their

It is difficult to convince these men. many of whom held the offices they are now seeking under former republican administrations, that the democratic officials are not to be swept out as soon as Mc-Kinley is inaugurated, and it is easy to perceive that civil service reform does not commend itself to them.

Probable Postmaster. It is the general belief among those who discuss the distribution of the more important offices that Mr. William T. Henderson will succeed Mr. S. Davies Warfield as postmaster of Baltimore. Mr. Henderson has been Chairman Wellington's right-hand man during the entire campaign, and it is thought that the Senator-elect will indicate his appreciation of his services by do-ing all in his power to insure his appointment as postmaster. Mr. Henderson was chairman of the republican committee on registration, and the efficiency he displayed in attending to this important detail of campaign work was indicated in the tre-mendous republican vote qualified. He is a man whose private character is above re-

proach, and enjoys a personal popularity which extends far beyond the limits of his

own party. The Collector of Customs.

Among those who are mentioned in connection with the collectorship of the port are Mr. William M. Marine and Col. J. Frank Supplee. Mr. Marine held this office under President Harrison, and is said to be anxious to regain it. Another prominent candidate is State Senator James M. Sloan of Allegany county, who led the Wellington forces in the senatorial fight at Annapolis last winter. Senator Sioan is expected to be backed by Mr. Wellington for this place, and will in that event be a for-midable competitor. City Chairman Stone is also said to aspire to this office.

Mr. Newton S. Cook, member of the house of delegates from Washington county, and Dr. Samuel T. Haffner of Frederick are spoken of for naval officer, and ex-Marshal William F. Airy and State Senator A. Lin-coln Dryden of Somerset are mentioned for surveyor of the port.

Collector of Internal Revenue. Dr. Washington G. Tuck of Annapolis is

mentioned among those who aspire to be the next collector of internal revenue. Dr. Tuck's prominence among the politicians of ern Maryland is likely to be recognized in some substantial way, and popular opinion has already selected this as his particular prize. It is understood that Con-gressman-elect Barker of the first district is anxious to bring about the appointment of Col. James C. Mulliken, the veteran leader of the Talbot republicans, as assistant treasurer. Col. Mulliken has worker in Dr. Barker's ing the recent campaign, and the latter is known to be anxious to indicate his appre-

ciation in some substantial form. Mudd Out for Senator.

Although it has been generally known for some time that Congressman-elect Sydney E. Mudd is anxious to succeed Mr. Gorman in the United States Senate, the fact has not been announced until today, but Mr. Mudd appears to be entirely willing to give his ambition full publicity, and his announcement is expected to bring out

other candidates.
Mr. John V. L. Findlay has often been mentioned as a possible successor to Sena-tor Gorman, and, should the republicans carry the next legislature, he will unquestionably become a candidate. In the mean-time Mr. Gorman can have the satisfaction of knowing that only one aspirant has ap-peared openly in the field, and that a full year must elapse before another general assembly is chosen.

The only one of the foregoing offices that will be vacant before June, 1898, is that of the internal revenue collector. The term of the present incumbent, Mr. Murray Vandiyer seviles next level. diver, expires next June. President Cleve land allowed the republicans whom he found occupying these important places to finish out their terms, and the presumption is that Major McKinley will follow his ex-ample. Should this be the case, the local aspirants for the above mentioned positions have a long period of waiting to and they will doubtless be joined by many other candidates before the succes the present officials are installed in office.

HOW THE FIGHT WAS LOST.

Chairman Jones Explains the Secret of Defeat.

A public reception was tendered Senator James K. Jones at the Opera House at Hope, Ark., yesterday afternoon. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of allowing the Senator's friends and neighbors to show their appreciation of his work in the recent campaign and from every point it was a great success. People came into town from all over Hampstead county to welcome the Senator, and the little opera house was literally packed. many lacies and children being present, all anxious to see Senator Jones. After a cordial greeting, Senator Jones

spoke for an hour or more on the campaign and the obstacles that had to be met. He said that the result was a victory for the democratic party. He said that while they had lost the election, they that while they had lost the election, they had not lost the fight. The cause of sil-ver was stronger today than it was when the campaign opened and victory was assured in 1900.

He paid a high tribute to William J. Bryan, and said he had made one of the most wonderful fights that had ever made by any leader. He said that a large number of commercial orders placed previous to election day and con-tingent upon McKinley's election had been made use of in influencing the votes of workingmen and had caused thousands Bryan men to vote for McKinley, and that Bryan men to vote for sickliney, and that Bryan lost the election by the changes made during the three last days of the

Wilson, formerly a well-known resident of this city, now lives at New Galilee, in the ninety-first year of his age. He is confined to his bed by the infirmities of age. A year ago the borough election of the town resulted in a tie, and last Tuesday the republicans did everything possible to bring out the full stretigth of the party. Mr. Wilson was induced to go to the poils, and his republican friends carried him to the voting place in a big arm chair. There the voters, with bowed heads. made way for him, and he was treated with every sign of respect. Mr. Wilson is one of the few surviving delegates to the convention in Pittsburg in campaign.
The Senator did not make any effort at a speech, but talked to his friends in a conversational tone. His remarks, ersational tone. His remarks less, elicited generous applause nevertheless, elicited generous applause. His farmer friends were out in force and many populists and republicans were in the audience and joined in to make the welcome a hearty one. Senator Jones will remain in Hope several days before leav-ing for Washington.

IF YOUR FOOD DISTRESSES VOT Take Horsford's Acid l'hosphate.

1856, when the republican party was fairly launched as a factor in American politics, and for forty years he has been a loyal member of the party. It aids the stomach to digest the food, and do

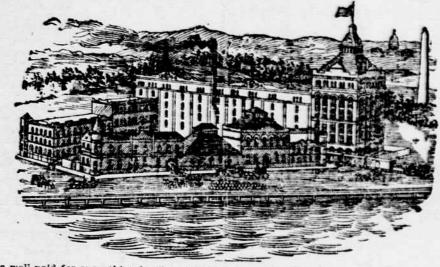
A BIG BREWERY.

The Buildings of the Heurich Company Formally Opened.

A proud man today is Mr. Christian Heurich, and his friends say that he has good reason for feeling elated and gratified. The new brewery of the Heurich Brewing Company was formally opened last night, and Mr. Heurich witnessed the crowning of his ambition to furnish the United States and the city of Washington with a brewery that would be a model in every way and take foremost rank with the institutions of that character in the world. He has devoted labor and thought to the undertaking, and feels now that he

ployed in the construction of the plant, and the plans were under the general super-vision of Mr. Leon Tobriner, chairman of the building committee.

A few newspaper men were the guests of the company yesterday evening, and were welcomed to the plant by Mr. Heurich in welcomed to the plant by Mr. Heurich in person, who caused them to be escorted through the building. The various stages of beer-making were explained to the interested visitors, and the process was followed from the beginning until the refrashing beverage was finally stored away in immense vats, to get the six months' age considered necessary to produce a whole-some quality of beer. One of the most interesting features of the brewery is the immense fermenting room, where scores of great tanks hold the yeasty compound that rises as it ferments and overflows the sides of the tanks, hanging in festoons of amof the tanks, hanging in festoons of am



is well paid for everything by the outcome, as demonstrated in the establishment just

building is located on the river front, at the foot of 25th and 26th streets north-west, and has been three years in building, it has a capacity of 500,000 barrels of beer yearly, and an ice plant attached, with a capacity of 250 tons daily. The building is constructed in the most thorough and complete manner known to modern building art, and lacks nothing that invention has offered to the industry of beer-making. The brewery was put into operation last Jan-uary, and the first beer sent out the fol-lowing June. Only union labor was em-

ber-colored foam. The ceiling and walls of this room are lined with pipes, thickly crusted with ice, and the temperature of the place is correspondingly low.

After the tour of inspection last night the guests were entertained at dinner by Mr. Heurich, and felicitous speeches were made and responded to hearing upon the made and responded to bearing upon the opening of the plant and the extension of one of Washington's most notable industries

This evening the company will entertain This evening the company will entertain the wholesale and regular patrons of the brewery, a number of whom will come from Baltimore, together with prominent brewers from other cities.

First Assistant Postmaster General Jones' Annual Report.

A Saving and Reduction in Expenditures During the Last Three Years of Over Three Millions

first assistant postmaster general, gives a succinct review of a large part of the year's postal business of the government and makes numerous recommendations for improving the service. In the last three fiscal years the aggregate savings in the divisions of salaries and allowances of postmasters were \$545,994; in free delivery, \$2,314,415, and post office supplies, \$218,540; total, \$3,278,985. For that period there was an aggregate reduction of 3.-630,134 in pieces of mail matter sent from post offices to the dead letter office. The total number of presidential offices

July 1 last was 3,651, of which 169 were first class, 746 second-class and 2,736 thirdclass. Gross receipts for all the first, second and third-class offices-the fourthclass having been already reported by Col. Maxwell, fourth assistant-were \$65,282,365. and the total saiaries \$6,203,900. Since November 2, 1894, there have been 2,459 positions in the post offices drawn into the classified service. This leaves as the only positions at first-class post offices that are now excepted from civil service examinations, assistant postmasters and principal cashier; at second-class offices, assistant postmaster.

Increasing Facilities.

stations were established, and one station and seven substations were discontinuel, a net increase of 141 stations and substations. Fifty-five pest offices of the second, third and fourth classes were discontinued during the year, and 54 stations and substations were established to take their place. The salaries and allow-ances at the discontinued offices amounted to \$36,810, while the allowances for the stations and substations amounted to \$37,-970, an increase in the cost of the service of \$1,160. This increase was due to the annexation of a number of square miles of territory by the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the consequent extension of free delivery limits.

The realty values in a number of the

larger cities are so rapidly advancing that in order to judiciously expend the money appropriated for rent at first and second class offices, the Post Office Department should be at liberty to execute leases for post office premises for a period in excess of five years, where, in the opinion of the department, it is necessary. The expect-ed completion of sixteen government buildings during the present year will result in an annual saving of \$24,081 in rent. Can-celing machines are highly commended and there are 100 of one pattern and 237 of another now in use under centract. It is excarrier claims will be completed during the current fiscal year and about \$900,000 more will be necessary to pay all claims accrued.

Free Delivery. The experiment of free delivery in forty-

five towns and villages cost the department \$8,247, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,753. Investigation showed that in a majority of the offices the gross receipts had decreased since the establishment of the service, the department being compelled to send money to some offices for the payment of the letter carriers' salaries. Congress did not appropriate for further permanent or experimental service, and the experiment was necessarily discontinued with the close of the fiscal year. There are sixty-three offices which were entitled to the establishment of the free delivery services. permanent or experimental service, and the ice during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, but the service could not be established at more than nineteen offices without entailing a greater expense upon the limited appropriations for the current year than the maintenance of 'he establish service would permit. The rural free de was in operation at livery experiment points in thirty states by the 1st of this month, and the result of this test will be received in a special report to Congress in December.

Money Orders. The aggregate number of domestic and

international money orders issued during the year was 24,947,849, amounting to \$185,-953,264, and their payments and repayments were 24,140,848, amounting to \$177,-087,567. There was an increase of over cight per cent in the whole number of money orders issued, showing growth of the system, and the total increase in revenue from both the domestic and international business was \$74,147. The total amount of bills of exchange resulting from exchange of international money orders sent to foreign countries during the year was \$8,291,799, the balances received from abroad for the same purpose being \$201,870. In the dead letter office 6,253,363 pieces of original dead mail matter were received, about \$33,860 being inclosed and 87 per cen of the money restored. Letters also came containing drafts, checks, etc., of the apparent value of \$956,095, about 92 per cent of this being returned to owners.

Recommendations. "The attention of Congress ought to b

called," says the report, "to the private letter-box abuse in large cities. It is in some cases impossible to locate persons engaged in conducting fraudulent and unlawful correspondence through the mails, who, for a comparatively small sum, can who, for a comparatively sman sum, can rent a box in some cigar or stationery store through which to receive letters ad-dressed to them. Several bills have been introduced within the past few years de-signed to put an end to the practice of boy-cotting postmasters at offices of the fourth class, thereby depriving them of the com-censation properly belonging to them. This pensation properly belonging to them. This matter should be called up and some action taken that would result in postmasters re-

FACILITY WITH ECONOMY ceiving, at least, the compensation which properly belongs to their respective of-Appropriations Asked.

Other recommendations are: Placing dealers in obscene matter upon the fraud list;

penalty for unlawful use of the frank of a member of Congress; authority for suspension of post office employes; for substitute clerks, with pay, in the place of regular clerks necessarily absent; leave, with full pay, to clerks or carriers disabled while

pay, to clerks or carriers disabled while on duty; substitutes to assist regular carriers on holidays and other emergencies, and to require bonds covering negligence or dishonesty of money order clerks.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1828, the report asks for appropriations of \$17,000,000, for compensation of postmasters; \$11,000,000, for clerk hire allowances; \$1,000,000, to cover rent, fuel and light at first, second and third-class offices; \$150,000, for miscellaneous and incidental items, including furniture; \$75,000, for canceling machines; \$15,000, for advertising; \$195,000, for free delivery, including salaries of 12,950 regular carriers.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Hearing on the Sult Involving the Berliner Telephone Patents. The case of the United States against

the American Bell Telephone Company was argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday. In some respects the case is regarded as among the most important before the court, as it involves the validity of the Berliner patents, owned by the Bell Company. Attorney General Harmon, Solicitor General Conrad and a number of attorneys representing special interests appeared in connection with the suit of the United States, while the Bell Company had a heavy array of counsel, including Messrs. James J. Storrow, James H. Choate and Frederick P. Fish.

The Standard Telephone Company was represented by General James McNaught

and Myron Francis Hill, who filed a brief on two points in behalf of the government. The Standard Company has no direct interest in the litigation except as it affects the general use of telephones. It is said that a decision in favor of the government

would tend to open the telephone to public Owing to the importance of the interests involved the court granted nine hours for argument, which will continue the case for about three days. Judge R. S. Taylor of Indianapolts opened the argument yes-terday in behalf of the United States.

The suit began February 9, 1833, when the attorney general filed a bill in equity against the American Bell Telepho pany and Emile Berliner, asking for the annulment of its patent. An alternative prayer was made that if the patent was declared wholly null and void, it should be repealed in part, as the court deemed proper. The Berliner application for pat-ent was filed June 4, 1877, but the patent was not issued until fourteen years thereafter. The main points raised by the United States are: First, that the patent is void for illegal delay in its issue, second, that it is also void on the ground that a prior patent was granted upon the same application to the same applicant for the same invention. The patent covers what is known as the microphone. The attorney general will set up that the Bell Telephone Company 'designedly and with intent to thereby prolong its monopoly, delayed and prolonged the pendency of the application for more han thirteen years after its conof the patent."

The Bell Telephone Company in its answer points out that the United States officials from the first have had entire control of the application for patent, and an express denial is made that there was any fraud, accident or mistake. The company maintained that it had not designedly delayed the issue of the patent with a view to extending its rights. It alleged that if there was any slowness it was the act of the plaintiff itself, the United States. The case was tried in the United States circuit court for the district of Massachu-setts, where the contentions of the United States were sustained. The Bell Company appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeal where the preceding decision was reversed on the ground that there was no evidence

of dereliction of duty in the patent office, and the bill in equity of the United States was dismissed. The case now comes before the Supreme Court on an appeal by the United States from the decision of the Court of Appeals. The same points first presented, as to de-lay, are still foremost and the arguments of counsel yesterday were directed mainly

Army Assignments. The following assignments to regiments

made by the Secretary of War: Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, to the 2d Artillery. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, to the

of officers recently promoted have been

4th Artillery. Maj. James M. Lancaster, to the 4th Ar-

tillery.
Capt. Joseph M. Califf, to the 3d Artillery,
Light Battery C.
First Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, to the 3d Artillery, Battery G.
The following assignments of additional second lieutenants to vacancies of second

lieutenant are announced:
Edwin Landon, 4th Artillery, to be second lieutenant, 2d Artillery, Battery L.
James N. Pickering, 10th Infantry, to be second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, Company D.

William A. Burnside, 17th Infantry, to be second lleutenant, 14th Infantry, Com-Alexander C. M. Pennington, 2d Ar-

tillery, recently promoted, will proceed to join his regiment. Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th Artillery, recently promoted, will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Miss Monroe Gets \$5,000. The United States Supreme Court yester-

day affirmed the judgment of the lower court awarding Harriet Monroe \$5,000 damages against the company publishing the New York World for alleged premature publication, without her authority, of the world's fair ode composed by her.